Approved For Release 2004/01/22 : CIA-RDP82-00457R006700520001-4

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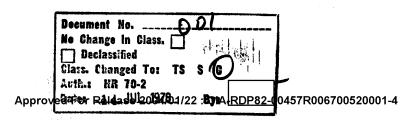
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Than-kei (\$\frac{1}{2}\hat{H}_1).* a former Mationalish official who is a native of Tunnan, claims to have a large number of guerrula troops, described as fer regiments of frontier militia, throughout the province. The strength and commanders of these troops in west Yunnan are as follows (see Attachment 4):

TOTAL CONTRACT	Commander	Strength
Yongma (99-25, 23-33) (head- quarters)	HAN Yü-chein (\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 7659\$p)	3,000
Teng-chung (98-29, 25-01)	LU Kuo-hsien (魯國賢)	5 0 0
Lungling (98-42, 24-34)	YANG Chao-Lun (楊兆鸞)	1,000
Chenkang (99-25, 24-07)	LI Wen-huan (序立)(块)	1,500
Tausham (99-09, 25-07)	LI Chilln-p'inc (存均平)	3,000
Fundang (99–22, 25–49)	LI Ch'in-neng (华秋稞)	1,500
Hear Shunning (99-54, 24-35)	P'AN Sheng (清昇)	1,500
Yangpi (99-59, 25-40)	HOU Mao-ch'd (候 茂 棋)	3,000
Tali (100-11, 25-43)	CH'EM Usileh-simm (陳學順)	500
	LI Ta-chiln (岸太均)	5/X1
Chubsiung (101-3h, 25-02)	Hot given	10,000
Yun Heien (100-07, 2b-26)	CHANG Kuo-ohr (張國林)	1,000
Menning (100-03, 23-52)	Piliti Shuo-toici (彰 石原材)	$1_{x}600$

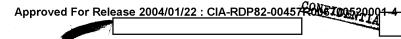
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Shuangchiang (99-50, 23-28)	P'EMG Chi-chi ion (彭孝謙)	500
Ts'ang Yilan (名 族), near Kengma, K'a Wa (卡 夏) tribe	T'IM Using-wen (田興文) T'IM Using-wu (田興武)	1,,000
Lantsang (99-59, 22-35)	SHIH (), aboriginal chief	300
Territory between Mengting (99-05, 23-33) and Panhung (99-06, 23-17)	HAN Han-hsien (早萬賢)	200
Between Kengma and Shunning	Well Hsing-chou (文興周) W Chin-chian (永錦春)	600

Various chieftains along the Burmese border.

- 2. The territory in which the guerrillas operate is practically under their control, particularly the towns of Kengma, Shuangchiang, Hengtung, and Ghenkang, the first three of which have never been occupied by the Communists and the fourth only partly occupied. In addition, they have strong local support at Paoshan.** The guerrilla units have existed up to the fall of 1950 through provision by the local population of food and some other supplies, and the sentiment in the area is heavily anti-Communist. Therrilla activity has included the assignment of groups of workers to distribute anti-Communist propaganda in various localities, and their work has focused and directed the extensive anti-Communist feeling which previously existed.
- 3. The guerrilla forces are equipped with radio, although the sets are weak in power and short of replacement parts. Radio work is directed by CHANG Chiehmin (長夏辰), a former employee of the Nationalist Ministry of Communications, who is technically well—qualified. The radios receive Central News Agency broadcasts successfully.
- It the territory around Kengma, the guerrillas control an airfield 30 li (approximately 27 mites) northeast of that city, on the west bank of the Lantsang River (100—, 23—). The field is 30 li (approximately ten miles) long north to south and ten li (approximately three miles) wide east to west. It has a hard solid foundation (material not specified) with a 3000-meter (approximately 98h0 feet) crushed rock runway laid on top. The field may be reached by flying northward along the Nu River (98—, 2h—), then following the Eanting River (98—, 23—) to Kengma, where contact can be made with the radio station for landing. The field is identified by three T-shaped white panels placed across its center (see Attachment B).
- 5. Loutes of approach to Kengma from Burma and Thailand are the following (see Abtackment 6):
 - a. Rangoon to Lashio to Kunlung (98-40, 23-25) to Kengma.
 - b. Michael to Ta Ch'i (大 巨) to Chingtung (100-54, 24-27) to Ma Chan (馬 站) to Mu Lien (養 紅) to Hung Tsung (馬) to Ta Chung Nung (大 亨 弄) to Hung K'ua (弄 房) to Hai (是) to Mang Ma (何 克) near Kungmingshen (99-28, 23-03) to Main Ti Liu (新地元) or Menmao (98-53, 22-57) to Mung Mo (縣 和) to Mengtung (99-15, 23-09) and thence to Kengma



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- 6. The former Nationalist 3 and 26 Armies are in an adjacent area on the Naman-Burma border. Inder pressure of Burmese troops, they returned from the Burmese to the Chinese side in October, and they have reportedly suffered considerable losses of arms from border bandit (not Communist) groups. The Kengma querrillas do not wish to be associated with these Nationalist remnants because they consider the bad behavior of these two armies during and after the Tunnan incident would sully the mulitias (querrilla) anti-Communist prestige.
- In late October 1950, the guerrillas began to feel that they would be unable to earry on a more extensive program without some aid from outside and that unless they could altack successfully, they should not draw the attention of the Communist forces in the area. They have been considering a plan of future attack which would first build up their ten militia regiments, then move out from the areas of their strongest influence around Engma, and strive to get control of the Lantsang River area and the region west of it. They hemitate to attack, however, because although they feel certain of holding Kengma and Smangchian; and the other two towns, they are aware that even one Communist division courd defeat them and deprive them of their present strong points around Kengma.
- The commander states that in order to launch a successful attack, he would require funds and equipment for one infantry regiment, so that he could establish a braining corps to prepare reliable junior officers for the militia. With this foundation, he believes the guerrillas could establish thomselves at tracken and build up their strength to 50,000 by organizing and trainin; militia units from the surrounding hsien. Outside aid is necessary because the analy-Communist sectors are poverty stricken and unable to supply either arms or money beyond the support they are already giving. Paoshan, however, is a wealthy town capable of feeding large numbers of troops, and if it were once taken, the guerrillas believe that from there they could fight off even several Communist armies.

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Attactments:

- a. Disposition of guerrilla units, west Turnen.
- B. Horsch's Airfield.
- C. Routes of approach to Rengue from Euras and Theiland.



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